

Clinical Pharmacy

Definition

Clinical pharmacy is a branch of Pharmacy which provide healthcare services using rational and appropriate pharmaceutical products and devices.

Scope of clinical pharmacy

A Clinical pharmacist has many scope some of them are following:

- I. **Patient monitoring** : a clinical pharmacist monitors the symptoms of a patient if the disease is under control of pharmacist he tries to treat otherwise refer the patient to a senior doctor or physician.
- II. **Medication history**: the pharmacist interviews the patients and prepares their medication history which helps a doctor in treatment of those patient and save the doctor's time to interview the patient.
- III. **Treatment of patient** : a clinical pharmacist treats the minor ailments without performing a big surgery procedure.
- IV. **Preparation of IV Admixture** : they prepare the IV admixtures under specific condition.
- V. **Training** : a clinical pharmacist trains the new pharmacist (fresher) .
- VI. **Retail Pharmacy Store** : a clinical pharmacist can sale drugs after getting license .
- VII. **Patient Counselling** : clinical pharmacist can perform patient counselling service .
- III. **Clinical research and development** : A clinical takes parts in clinical research and development .

- IX. **Drug formulary:** pharmacist helps in formation of hospital formulary.
- X. **Drug consultant :** a clinical pharmacist can offer his services as a drug consultant.

Development of clinical pharmacy

The term "clinical pharmacy" is being used from 1953. Before 1960s the work area of pharmacist was limited to drug relative services only (like production Compounding distribution, sale etc.), they were not permitted to participate in patient care but in late 1960 the status and function of pharmacist revised and developed and involvement of pharmacist in patient care started.

In India

- Pharmacy education was started after implementation of drug and cosmetic act but these pharmacist were oriented towards production distribution and sale of drugs.
- During 1980s and 1990s many of drug misuse and poor health outcome and economic loss to patient are recorded, due to bad performance by both pharmacy and medical profession and according to population doctors were not sufficient.
- Now it is realized that the pharmacist should given those knowledge and skills that they can contribute in patient care

effectively like pathophysiology , therapeutics , pharmacokinetics , patient counselling etc.

- So in 1991 the education regulation was revised and hospital and clinical pharmacy , community pharmacy , health education and drug store and business management subjects were added in diploma in pharmacy.
- Lack of teaching personnel for clinical pharmacy first master in pharmacy practice program started at JSS College of Pharmacy Mysore and Ooty with the support of Overseas academy In 1997 .
- Now there are numbers of institution in India which offer a clinical pharmacy degree .

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In other countries

- During 1960 to 1970 in UK after many efforts it was possible for pharmacist to participate in patient care
- Harve A .K. and Paul Parker started clinical pharmacy in USA
- Graham Calder started world pharmacy services in United Kingdom.

Technical Definitions and Common terminologies used in Clinical Pharmacy and their significance

1. Antenatal Care : Care for protecting the health of women and their unborn children .
2. Post natal Care : Care given to the mother and her newborn baby just after birth for the first six weeks .
3. Paediatrics : Branch of medicine dealing with children and diseases .
4. Geriatrics : Branch of medicine dealing with the diseases of old age .
5. Achlorhydria : Absence of HCL in stomach .
6. Anorexia : Lack of appetite .

7. Antibody : a substance of body which fight against diseases or Causative agent .

8. Antibiotics : a substance that kill or prevent the growth of bacteria .

9. Vaccine : a substance that stimulate the immune system to make antibody .

10. Antiseptic : a antimicrobial substance that work on living tissues .

11. Disinfectant : and antimicrobial substance that work on non-living things .

12. Appendectomy : removal of Appendix .

13. Asthenia : General weakness .

14. Dyspnea : Difficulty in breathing .

15. Dysmenorrhea : Difficult and painful menstruation

16. Congenital : existing before birth, in born error

17. Atherosclerosis : deposition of fat and hardening of arteries

18. Bradycardia : low heart rate than normal.

19. tachycardia : Increased heart rate .

20. Angina : Chest pain

21. Arrhythmia : Abnormal heart rhythm .

22. Leukemia : Increase in White Blood Cells .

23. Amnesia : Loss of Memory .

24. Endogenous : developing a disease from within body , and cause is

- unknown .
25. **Exogenous** : Developing from outside the body and cause is known .
 26. **Diastol** : resting phase of heartbeat during which the chambers fill with blood
 27. **Systole** : The time when heart contracts . and pump the blood .
 28. **Haematemesis** : vomiting of blood .
 29. **Haematuria** : blood in urine .
 30. **Haemoptysis** : Blood in coughing .
 31. **Myocarditis** : Inflammation of heart muscles .
 32. **Myopathy** : Degeneration of muscles .
 33. **Necrosis** : localised death of tissues .
 34. **Oedema** : Presence of abnormal amount of fluids in tissues.
 35. **Pathogenic** : disease causing .

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36. **prophylaxis** : Steps taken for prevention .
37. **Stenosis** : permanent narrowing of a hollow organ .
38. **Syndrome** : presence of a lots of symptoms .

39. **trauma** : Injury
40. **polyuria** : Excess frequency of urination .
41. **Allergy** : abnormal reaction of the body to certain
42. **Dermatitis** : inflammation of skin .
43. **Eczema** : Acute or chronic inflammation of Skin .
44. **Anuria** : failure to excrete urine .
45. **Dysuria** : Painful or abnormal urination .
46. **Nephroctomy** : Removal of Kidney .
47. **Pyuria** : Pus in urine .
48. **Arthritis** : Inflammation in joints .
49. **ostalgia** : Pain in bone .
50. **hypochromic** : lake of Haemoglobin .